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8	UNITED STATES DIST WESTERN DISTRICT OF	F WASHINGTON
9	AT TACON	ЛA
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11	CYRIL DD ORAM, JR.,	CASE NO. 18-5996 RJB
12	Plaintiff,	ORDER DENYING APPLICATION FOR COURT-
13	V.	APPOINTED COUNSEL AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
14	LOCKHEED MARTIN, GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP., DOD	
15	INSPECTOR GENERAL,	
16	Defendants.	
17	This matter comes before the Court on Plainti	ff's Application for Court-Appointed
18	Counsel. Dkt. 8. The Court has considered the appli	cation and the remainder of the file herein.
19	On November 29, 2018, Plaintiff, a pro se, fil	ed the IFP application (Dkt. 1) and
20	proposed civil complaint (Dkt. 1-1). The Plaintiff's I	FP application was denied. Dkt. 2. The
21	Plaintiff paid the filing fee and his Complaint was file	ed. Dkt. 3. The Complaint references
22	several federal statutes and the U.S. Constitution. Dk	ct. 3. It alleges that the Plaintiff worked for
23	Lockheed Martin, or an affiliate, in the United Arab I	Emirates, and at some point, filed a labor
24	dispute claim. Id. Plaintiff asserts that his employment	ent was improperly terminated, he was

1	denied certain benefits, and was forced to engage in litigation in the United Arab Emirates. <i>Id.</i>
2	Plaintiff further asserts that General Dynamics Corp did nothing to transfer Plaintiff's work visa
3	in the United Arab Emirates and blocked his continued employment on a federal contract and on
4	other federal contracts. Id. The Plaintiff maintains that the Department of Defense Inspector
5	General refused to properly investigate his complaint and termination. <i>Id.</i> As a consequence of
6	all the Defendants' actions, the Plaintiff asserts that he was damaged. <i>Id</i> .
7	In the pending motion, the Plaintiff moves for court-appointed counsel and for an
8	extension of time to file the Joint Status Report and Discovery Plan ("JSR"), which is due today,
9	May 6, 2019. Dkt. 8. The original deadline to file the JSR was April 11, 2019; the deadline was
10	extended at the Plaintiff's request. Further, although this case was filed in November of 2018, it
11	does not appear that the Defendants have been served in accord with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. The
12	Defendants have not appeared.
13	APPLICATION FOR COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL: Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §
13 14	APPLICATION FOR COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL: Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court
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14 15	2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant" In deciding whether
14 15 16	2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant" In deciding whether to appoint counsel in a Title VII case, the court assesses the applicant's financial resources,
14 15 16 17	2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant" In deciding whether to appoint counsel in a Title VII case, the court assesses the applicant's financial resources, efforts the applicant has already made to secure counsel, and whether the claim has merit.
14 15 16 17 18	2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant" In deciding whether to appoint counsel in a Title VII case, the court assesses the applicant's financial resources, efforts the applicant has already made to secure counsel, and whether the claim has merit. Bradshaw v. Zoological Society of San Diego, 662 F.2d 1301 (9th Cir. 1981). Further, under 28
14 15 16 17 18	2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant" In deciding whether to appoint counsel in a Title VII case, the court assesses the applicant's financial resources, efforts the applicant has already made to secure counsel, and whether the claim has merit. Bradshaw v. Zoological Society of San Diego, 662 F.2d 1301 (9th Cir. 1981). Further, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	2000e-5(f)(1), "[u]pon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant" In deciding whether to appoint counsel in a Title VII case, the court assesses the applicant's financial resources, efforts the applicant has already made to secure counsel, and whether the claim has merit. Bradshaw v. Zoological Society of San Diego, 662 F.2d 1301 (9th Cir. 1981). Further, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel. Under Section 1915, the court may appoint counsel in exceptional circumstances. Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1236 (9th Cir. 1984). To find exceptional circumstances,

1	articulate the claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. Weygandt v.
2	Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983).
3	The Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (Dkt. 8) should be denied. While Plaintiff
4	is having difficulty affording counsel and he states that he has made an effort to contact lawyers,
5	he has not shown that his claims have merit or shown a likelihood of success on the merits.
6	Further, the Plaintiff appears to be able to articulate his claims adequately in light of the legal
7	issues involved. The circumstances of this case do not make appointment of counsel necessary or
8	just, nor does the case present exceptional circumstances. The application for appointment of
9	counsel (Dkt. 8) should be denied.
10	Plaintiff is informed that he is proceeding pro se in this matter. He is expected to comply
11	with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules for the United States District Court
12	for the Western District of Washington, and orders of this Court.
13	FAILURE TO SERVE THE DEFENDANTS. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (m), "[i]f a
	defendant is not served within 90 days after the complaint is filed, the court – on motion or on its
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1415	own after notice to the plaintiff – must dismiss the action without prejudice against that
	own after notice to the plaintiff – must dismiss the action without prejudice against that defendant or order that service be made within a specified time."
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15 16	defendant or order that service be made within a specified time."
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15 16 17 18 19	defendant or order that service be made within a specified time." It appears that the Defendants have not been served in accord with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. The Plaintiff should be ordered to either file proof of service of the Defendants or show cause, if any he has, in writing, why this case should not be dismissed without prejudice under Fed. R. Civ. P.
15 16 17 18 19 20	defendant or order that service be made within a specified time." It appears that the Defendants have not been served in accord with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. The Plaintiff should be ordered to either file proof of service of the Defendants or show cause, if any he has, in writing, why this case should not be dismissed without prejudice under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (m) by May 31, 2019.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	defendant or order that service be made within a specified time." It appears that the Defendants have not been served in accord with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. The Plaintiff should be ordered to either file proof of service of the Defendants or show cause, if any he has, in writing, why this case should not be dismissed without prejudice under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (m) by May 31, 2019. FAILUE TO FILE JSR AND MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE. Fed. R. Civ. P.

other pretrial order." Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 (b)(2)(A)(v), the court may dismiss an action or proceeding in whole or in part for failure to obey a court order. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 (b)(4), for good cause, the court may modify the scheduling order.

Plaintiff moves for a continuance of the JSR deadline in this case "until after determination of this action" (Dkt. 8), which the Court should construe as a motion for a continuance of the JSR deadline until after a decision on the Plaintiff's application for court-appointed counsel is issued. As above, the Plaintiff's application for court-appointed counsel (Dkt. 8) should be denied.

The deadline to file the JSR passes today. It appears that the Plaintiff has not properly served the Defendants. It is the Plaintiff's responsibility to initiate communications with the Defendants needed to comply with the Court's orders requiring a JSR, and he has not shown that he has done so. In the interest of fully and fairly considering the issues raised in the case, however, the Plaintiff's motion for an extension of time to file the JSR (Dkt. 8) should be granted. The Plaintiff should be ordered to either file a JSR or show cause, if any he has, in writing, why this case should not be dismissed without prejudice under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 (f)(1) and 37 (b)(2)(A)(v) by June 28, 2019.

ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

Plaintiff's Application for Court-Appointed Counsel (Dkt. 8) IS DENIED, as to
the appointment of counsel and GRANTED as to the motion for an extension of
time to file the Joint Status Report and Discovery Plan.